

# ROOSEVELT DIES AT NOON AND GIVES ROOT PARTING SHOT RECORD-BREAKING VOTE BEING CAST ALL OVER COUNTRY

Spends Four Minutes in Booth and Issues "Last Call for Barbecue."

OSTER HAY, N. Y., Nov. 5.—After a busy morning in his correspondence, Colonel Roosevelt was driven in his automobile to the polling place at the Little engine house at Oyster Bay, arriving there at five minutes after 12 o'clock. With him in the machine were James and Ralph Ames, his body servants; Howard Brooks and Charles Lee, the Roosevelt coachmen; William Bailey and William Carl, gardeners; and Arthur Merriman, his chauffeur. William Gardner, former gardener at Sagamore Hill, who came from Canada to vote for the colonel, arrived a few minutes later.

Roosevelt was met at the entrance to the booth by Robert W. Duval, a young lawyer.

"Do you know how to vote the Bull Moose ticket?" asked Duval, showing the colonel a sample ballot.

"I think so," said the Progressive candidate, examining the ballot closely. Followed by a crowd of villagers, half a dozen photographers and the members of his party, the colonel entered the polling place and signed the book. His ballot was No. 25.

"Here goes another Bull Moose," he said, as he stepped into the booth, smiling broadly, entered the booth.

It took him just four minutes to mark his ballot. Then he posed for several photographs and, as the last explosion died away, he said:

"Last call for the barbecue," referring to the annual election celebration at Oyster Bay tonight. Still followed by the crowd, Roosevelt went back to his automobile, where he waited while the members of his household cast their ballots. Joseph French, the poll clerk, explained the misconception as to Roosevelt's vote.

"Last spring the colonel didn't register for the primaries, because there was no Progressive party on the books then," said French. "This is what created the belief that Roosevelt had not voted. This morning, however, he signed the book, he had a perfectly legal right to cast his ballot."

Three leaving for Idaho, the colonel took another shot at the election. He was followed by three other lawyers who criticized him for his stand against the court of appeals.

"If they had come out with their statement thirty days ago, I would have hammered them out of the ring," he declared. "I didn't think it up until the last minute in the hope that I would not be able to answer them. But, by George, I did it pretty well, and what's more, the matter is not ended yet. The attitude of these four men shows that they and the people who are behind them, are standing against the people of the country. They are fighting against the very principle that the Progressives are fighting for."

The colonel said he expected to spend a quiet day at home with Mrs. Roosevelt in the morning. He said, "I have nothing to say about the election, but I may have something later on."

The colonel will remain at Sagamore Hill until Friday, when he expects to go to New York for a day's work at the Outlook office.

## Roosevelt Choice In Straw Vote at Drafting School

Colonel Roosevelt was chosen for President by a vote of 61 to 12 for each of the other political candidates in a straw vote taken last night by students of the Columbia School of Drafting.

The voting was done on ballots of the District Suffrage League.

Other results indicated that the students are heartily in favor of District government, the vote being unanimous, as was also the vote for a delegate to Congress from the District.

There were no votes cast for the delegates against the election of District Commissioners, and the election of the delegates as against the appointment.

## Advocates of Votes For Women Will Hear Returns on Suffrage

Leading advocates of votes for women will lend special aid this evening to returns from those States where women's suffrage is hanging in the balance. The States being Oregon, Arizona, Kansas, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

What the results of the election will be specially announced to interested women here at the red room of the New Exhibit, where the governing board of the National Woman's Suffrage Association will entertain members and guests.

Addresses are to be made by Mrs. Fred Dubois, Dr. Elvora C. Folkmar, and Mrs. E. E. Lambert, and brief remarks by Miss Janet Richards, Miss Henrietta Hifton, Mrs. Evelyn Biddon, and Mrs. Jennie L. Monroe.

## Socialists Will Get Returns From Election

An attractive program of music and dancing has been arranged by voters interested in the socialist cause at Old Masonic Temple, Ninth and F streets, tonight when it is expected all Socialists and their friends will gather to learn the results of the election. A special wire has been installed and visitors will be provided latest reports on the election while enjoying the entertainment.

An analysis of the vote figures will be given by W. J. Ghent, official statistician of the National Socialist party, and comparisons of the results with those of other elections will be made.

## Departments in Hands Of Assistants Today

While the country is busy determining who shall occupy the White House for the next four years, the Government departments are very largely in the hands of men today who have never held Cabinet positions. The Secretary of State is Alvey A. Adee, the Secretary of War is General Oliver, and the Secretary of the Navy is Admiral Philip Andrew. The President is Secretary of the Interior Fisher.

# Cut the Election Returns From The Times

No newspaper ever made more elaborate preparation for the covering of an election. Besides the United Press service, which The Times receives exclusively in Washington, it has put in special Western Union and Postal wires to carry supplementary services. The Times will receive the entire special service of the New York Sun, and a special country-wide bulletin service from every Western Union telegraph office in the United States. You can get the results of this elaborate news-gathering preparation

**By Bulletins**

The Times will display returns by stereopticon on the front of the Munsey Building. The quickest possible service will be given and a generous display of moving pictures, including "movies" of Roosevelt, Wilson, and Taft will be shown.

**By Phone**

Call Main 8700

The Times has established a special phone exchange for election news. The number is not The Times' regular number, but is MAIN 8700.

If you want the latest returns call The Times' Election News Bureau, Main 8700.

**By Extras**

The Times will issue extras as the news of the election develops, and each extra will contain returns up to the minute of going to press. THE TIMES EXTRAS will be NEWS EXTRAS and complete newspapers, as Times extras always are.

## Taft ELIMINATED FROM EXCITEMENT OVER VOTE RESULT

Progressive and Democratic Headquarters Only Places of Activity.

## VOTERS OF CAPITAL SHOWING INTEREST IN SUFFRAGE TEST

About 80 Per Cent Said to Be in Favor of District League's Cause.

## GOOD WEATHER IN ALL SECTIONS BUT ON PACIFIC SLOPE

Weather Man Has Favored Voters With Bright, Crisp Day.

## NUMBER OF VOTES EXPECTED TO SET NEW MARK TODAY

Intense Interest in National Election Believed Sufficient to Make Record Totals.

## GOV. WILSON VOTES FOR HIMSELF IN A FIRE ENGINE HOUSE

Jokes About Ballot and Gets Rabbit's Foot and Picture Taken.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 5.—At 10:31 a. m. today Governor Wilson deposited his ballot in the national Presidential election at the village voting place in the fire engine station. He voted ballot No. 112. That he voted for himself was indicated when he came out of the booth, and laughingly remarked to the election officials:

"Whoever arranged that ballot made the Democratic electors as hard to find as possible. They are almost concealed."

The Democratic ticket appeared in the middle and halfway down the big sheet.

When Governor Wilson arrived at the polling place he found a battery of cameras trained on the ballot box, waiting to "snap" him. Having his walking stick toward the photographers he said to the election officials:

"I'm governor and can enforce the law if you want me to."

The New Jersey law prohibits loitering about the polling places, but the officials here allowed the photographers to shoot their pictures, and take a highlight picture of the candidate as he turned in his ballot.

While waiting his turn to vote, Governor Wilson joked with the officials and newspapermen.

"All right, go ahead," he said as he sat down to give his name and address and receive his ballot.

"We're anxious to tell you that in the box," one of the photographers remarked.

"Very well," said the governor, "anything you say. I'm getting very tired of having my picture taken."

One of the officials said: "The man in the middle booth can be called out. He's not a candidate, but Governor Wilson. Everybody must take his turn."

# NUMBER OF VOTES EXPECTED TO SET NEW MARK TODAY

Intense Interest in National Election Believed Sufficient to Make Record Totals.

That there will be a record-breaking total vote today there are various and potent reasons to conclude. A new party is in the "barn," which has a very aggressive sponsorship, a famous personality in its leadership, and is increasing the lines that have ordinarily held the two traditional adversaries, Republican and Democratic.

The Democrats claim that they are united, and they are undoubtedly inspired by genuine expectation of victory based upon the inroads upon the Republican vote from whom the "Progressives" have drawn all of their support.

The Republican party, supporting the Administration, relies upon its record, upon the achievements of the party through periods of the country's greatest prosperity, the present unexampled general welfare of the country, and the common sense disposition everywhere to let well enough alone.

Condition which is expected to bring into the voting that vast element of silent voters whose ballots give majority. It is to this element of citizens the supporters of President Taft look with most assurance. These facts are enough in themselves to elect a 12-2 vote.

There is also the natural increase in the native population and in the foreign-born number of citizens. Two more States have been admitted to the Union, and to women voting in the States of Idaho, Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming are added California and Washington in which the women vote for the first time in a Presidential election.

The Southern States, which of late years have cast very light votes, on account of local pride in the Southern-born Democratic candidate, are expected to double the showing they made at the last election, and to average well with the rest of the States in which the right of suffrage is freely and unimpairedly exercised.

**Logic of Past Fights.**

Then there is the logic of past fights. Then there is the logic of past fights. Then there is the logic of past fights.

Beginning with 1856, the percentage of voters to the population up to date has been eighteen and two tenths, or eighteen and a fraction of persons in every hundred of population. That percentage has remained the same for the last century.

Beginning with 1856, the percentage of voters to the population up to date has been eighteen and two tenths, or eighteen and a fraction of persons in every hundred of population. That percentage has remained the same for the last century.

Beginning with 1856, the percentage of voters to the population up to date has been eighteen and two tenths, or eighteen and a fraction of persons in every hundred of population. That percentage has remained the same for the last century.

Beginning with 1856, the percentage of voters to the population up to date has been eighteen and two tenths, or eighteen and a fraction of persons in every hundred of population. That percentage has remained the same for the last century.

Beginning with 1856, the percentage of voters to the population up to date has been eighteen and two tenths, or eighteen and a fraction of persons in every hundred of population. That percentage has remained the same for the last century.

Beginning with 1856, the percentage of voters to the population up to date has been eighteen and two tenths, or eighteen and a fraction of persons in every hundred of population. That percentage has remained the same for the last century.

Beginning with 1856, the percentage of voters to the population up to date has been eighteen and two tenths, or eighteen and a fraction of persons in every hundred of population. That percentage has remained the same for the last century.

Beginning with 1856, the percentage of voters to the population up to date has been eighteen and two tenths, or eighteen and a fraction of persons in every hundred of population. That percentage has remained the same for the last century.

Beginning with 1856, the percentage of voters to the population up to date has been eighteen and two tenths, or eighteen and a fraction of persons in every hundred of population. That percentage has remained the same for the last century.

Beginning with 1856, the percentage of voters to the population up to date has been eighteen and two tenths, or eighteen and a fraction of persons in every hundred of population. That percentage has remained the same for the last century.

Beginning with 1856, the percentage of voters to the population up to date has been eighteen and two tenths, or eighteen and a fraction of persons in every hundred of population. That percentage has remained the same for the last century.

Beginning with 1856, the percentage of voters to the population up to date has been eighteen and two tenths, or eighteen and a fraction of persons in every hundred of population. That percentage has remained the same for the last century.

Beginning with 1856, the percentage of voters to the population up to date has been eighteen and two tenths, or eighteen and a fraction of persons in every hundred of population. That percentage has remained the same for the last century.

Beginning with 1856, the percentage of voters to the population up to date has been eighteen and two tenths, or eighteen and a fraction of persons in every hundred of population. That percentage has remained the same for the last century.

Beginning with 1856, the percentage of voters to the population up to date has been eighteen and two tenths, or eighteen and a fraction of persons in every hundred of population. That percentage has remained the same for the last century.

Beginning with 1856, the percentage of voters to the population up to date has been eighteen and two tenths, or eighteen and a fraction of persons in every hundred of population. That percentage has remained the same for the last century.

Beginning with 1856, the percentage of voters to the population up to date has been eighteen and two tenths, or eighteen and a fraction of persons in every hundred of population. That percentage has remained the same for the last century.

Beginning with 1856, the percentage of voters to the population up to date has been eighteen and two tenths, or eighteen and a fraction of persons in every hundred of population. That percentage has remained the same for the last century.

Beginning with 1856, the percentage of voters to the population up to date has been eighteen and two tenths, or eighteen and a fraction of persons in every hundred of population. That percentage has remained the same for the last century.

Beginning with 1856, the percentage of voters to the population up to date has been eighteen and two tenths, or eighteen and a fraction of persons in every hundred of population. That percentage has remained the same for the last century.